



## Gymnasts on the eve of the pre-Olympic meet

Gymnasts from some 30 countries are preparing to compete on March 30-April 1 at the Luzhiki Palace of Sport in Moscow in the 11th "Moscow News" Prize international tournament.

It was stressed at the meeting of the competition organizing committee and journalists held at the editorial office of the newspaper that the "Moscow News" Prize-84 arouses exceptional interest, as it practically opens the Olympic season. Its participants will show pro-

grammes prepared for competition at the Olympics in Los Angeles.

The USSR team coaches told journalists that the men's team of the hosts will feature noted sportsmen and debutants among them 1981 absolute world champion Yuri Korolyov, winners and award winners of large contests Vladimir Artyomov, Stepan Martynov and Alexander Tulinovich. The women's team has only youthful entrants but they are all aspirants to the Olympic side.

## 'SPRING SWALLOWS'

Olympic champion Alexander Portnov for the third time has won the International Spring Swallows' diving tournament held in the Olympic sports complex. He totaled 675.9 points in the final.

Semenko was second with 632.28 and Cuban Abel Ramirez was third with 620.02.

38 divers from 15 countries took part in the springboard competition.

Soviet schoolgirl Alla Lobanina, European champion and winner of the Tournament of Soviet Nations, also won this tournament for the third time in the 10 m highboard, with 308.50 points. Second and third places were also taken by Soviet entrants — European cup holder Anzhela Stasyulevich (143.00) and Olga Blinova (137.19).

Competing were 27 entrants from 11 countries.

## First in the relay

The USSR women's team won a cross-country skiing 3x5 km relay in Norway. Lyubov Zuyeva, Raisa Smolnina and Tamara Markashanskaya clocked 46 min 31 sec, 21 seconds ahead of Norway and 30 seconds ahead of Finland.

## EUROPEAN FOOTBALL FIELD DAY

In the latest European Winners Cup games Minsk Dynamo (USSR) drew 1-1 with Dinamo from Bucharest.

Special interest was focused on the game between English Liverpool and Portugal's Benfica, the former prevailing 1-0.

Italian champions Roma drew Berlin Dynamo (GDR) 3-0 and Austrian Rapid edged Dundee United 2-1.

In the Cup Winners Cup Donetsk Shakhtar (USSR) lost to Portugal's Porto 2-3 in an away game. While cup winners Scotland's Aberdeen suffered a sur-

prising 2-0 defeat by Hungarian Ujpesti Dozsa. Spain's Barcelona beat England's Manchester United 2-0, and Italy's Juventus won 1-0 away to Finnish Haka.

The highest number of goals, six, were netted in the UEFA encounter between Belgium's Anderlecht and Moscow Spartak, with the former winning 4-2, with a hat-trick for their attacker Brylle.

The second-leg games are to be held on March 21.

Vladimir McMillan

## IT HAPPENS ONCE IN 60 YEARS

22-year-old Muscovite Oleg Bozhyev is one of the greatest speedskaters of the outgoing 1984 speedskating season. The unknown sportsman, a physical education instructor at the Moscow Leningrad Komsomol motor works, which produces the Moskvich car, won the bronze at the 1984 Sarajevo Olympics, the world title, and on March 10, won all four events and the national title in Moscow.

He regained the world title for the USSR 22 years after the Moscow victory of Olympic champion Viktor Kosichkin. Now he has beaten one more "record" — Soviet speedskater Yakov Molnikov won all four

national titles at a championship as far back as 60 years ago. I did not expect to win all four events, Oleg told an MNI reporter. At any rate I did not plan to win the 10,000 m having sewn up the title by winning three events in a row. I ran against my chief rival, Viktor Shashurin from Alma-Ata. The competition was extremely stiff. Next I will compete against the GDR at the Medeo high-altitude skating rink. While earlier we stressed the very high potential of the GDR women skaters, we are now looking forward to acute competition with the GDR men.



## HOCKEY FEDERATION MEETS IN CONGRESS

A recent congress in Belgium by the International Field Hockey Federation elected a new president, Etienne Glichich of France, and J. Calzado de Castro, a former Spanish international, as new Federation General Secretary. The next congress is due in 1986.

A federation council meeting approved the list of teams to

enter the Los Angeles Olympic tournament. 18 nations sent in applications for the men's tournament. The council admitted following men's teams to the finals in line with their rating — Australia, Holland, Pakistan, West Germany, India, the USSR, New Zealand, Spain, Malaysia, Canada, an African team (winner of three elimination games

between Kenya and Egypt) at the USA. In group B there will be, apart from the USSR, Holland, Pakistan, New Zealand, Canada and an African side.

The women's tournament will feature Holland, Australia, West Germany, the USA, Canada, New Zealand, the substitutes Argentina and the USSR.

Boris ANIKHAHOV

## New Jules Rimet Cup

Brazil will soon be awarded a gold replica of the stolen Jules Rimet Cup. The decision was taken by FIFA.

The new gold cup will be manufactured by a West German firm specializing in gold trophies and will be commissioned by the Brazilian subsidiary of the US Kodak cine-photo concern.

According to a FIFA press release, on March 26 a delegation

of the Brazilian football association will fly out to West Germany to accept the copy in the presence of representatives of FIFA and the West German football association. On April 3 the trophy will arrive in Rio de Janeiro where it will be given a big welcome.

Just like the original, the copy will weigh 1.8 kg, and will be worth 85,000 Swiss francs.



Moscow's Blinn sports complex was recently the site of the USSR equestrian cup. In the photo is cup winner Viktor Pogonovsky (Kolos, Ukraine). Photo by Sergei Proskov

## Commonwealth Games in jeopardy

The 1984 Commonwealth Games to be held in Edinburgh may never get off the ground. The English Rugby Team got to South Africa this spring, set spokesman for the opposition Labour Party in Britain.

Addressing reporters, he pointed out that the tour was definitely provocative demands that some African and Asian countries that Britain be excluded from the Games or lead to boycott of the contest.

The progressive sporting public in Britain favours the tour being cancelled. If the Rugby Union allows the team to go to South Africa, the Labour Party will call on the persons serving the country's stadiums to boycott the teams participating.

Reports from some Commonwealth countries say that they will boycott the Games if the tour is not banned. If this happens, there will be no sense in holding the Games at all, said Alex Wood, one of the Labour spokesmen. The tour will do extensive damage to sporting links between Britain and many other countries.



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## Round the Soviet Union

ANOTHER MAN-MADE SEA — THE ZARKENT RESERVOIR — HAS APPEARED ON THE SLOPE OF THE KURAMA MOUNTAIN RANGE IN WESTERN TIBET IN UZBEKISTAN (CENTRAL ASIA). Zarkent in translation from Uzbek means "golden village". The reservoir, when filled with water from alpine springs, will accumulate 40 million cu m.

AN EXHIBITION DEVOTED TO THE CREATIVE HERITAGE OF THE UKRAINIAN POET, TARAS SHEVCHENKO HAS OPENED IN THE UKRAINIAN CAPITAL, KIEV. The poet was also a talented artist and drafter. The show dedicated to the 170th anniversary since his birth, comprises one hundred and sixty original pieces drawn from the collection of the Kiev State Shevchenko Museum. Works by modern Ukrainian artists, sculptors and graphic artists, winners of the State Shevchenko Prize form worthy attention to the exhibition.

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## NO ALTERNATIVE TO THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

Stockholm. An international conference-dialogue has been held here on problems of security and disarmament in Europe. It was attended by representatives of different political parties, trade unions, religious organizations, and mass anti-war movements from 37 countries. The Soviet delegation present was headed by V. Afanasyev, First Vice-Chief of "Pravda" and Chairman of the Soviet Committee on Links Between Peace-Loving Forces.

The forum examined problems relating to further intensification in the activities of political parties and movements favouring peace and détente and opposing the arms race, for the purpose of promoting the successful work of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

Delegates attending the conference-dialogue addressed a press conference at which they stressed that in our age of lethal nuclear weapons, there can be no alternative to the struggle for lasting peace and against the nuclear threat.

## DETENTE IS IRREVERSIBLE

Geneva. A recent meeting here of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of United Nations Associations, a large non-governmental organization affiliating 60 national associations, has voiced its unanimous concern over the worsening international situation, primarily in Europe, following the deployment of American missiles there.

The conferees decided to convene a conference "For Peace and Security in Europe" this September in Birmingham, Britain, to discuss the situation in Europe, the role of the public in lessening world tension, the restoration of a climate of trust and mutual respect, and greater cooperation among nations with differing social systems.

We believe, stressed Klaus Thiner, Chairman of the Federation Executive Committee, that

(Continued on page 2)

## SOVIET-INDIAN SPACE FLIGHT: COUNTDOWN APPROACHES

A meeting took place recently at the Stellar Township, near Moscow, between journalists and the Soviet and Indian cosmonauts who for the past 18 months have been preparing for a joint space flight.

Today, said Air Force Lieutenant-General Vladimir Shatlov, head of training for Soviet cosmonauts, speaking at the press conference, the programme of preparations for the joint flight is practically completed.

We have chosen our most well-prepared and experienced cosmonauts for this joint Soviet-Indian expedition. All members of both crews have already been in space. The Flight-Commander of the first crew, Yuri Malyshev, tested the Soyuz T-2 spaceship; Flight-Engineer Gennady Strekalov has twice been in orbit;



The crews of the forthcoming joint Soviet-Indian space flight. Top (left to right): G. Strekalov, Yu. Malyshev and R. Sharma. Bottom (left to right): R. Malhotra, G. Grechko, and A. Borozov.



Flight-Commander of the second crew Anatoly Borozov spent 211 days aboard an orbital station—the longest flight in the history of cosmonautics; and Georgi Grechko, Flight-Engineer with the crew, has taken part in two space flights, with one expedition lasting 93 days.

This is what Yuri Malyshev said about his Indian colleagues: Both Rakesh Sharma and Ravish Malhotra are fine pilots, with a lot of experience and this, naturally, helped them in their studies at the flight training centre and with familiarization of the space equipment. Our Indian friends are remarkable

(Continued on page 3)

## NICARAGUA APPEALS FOR AN END TO U.S. ACTIONS

Managua. The Ruling Council of the National Reconstruction Government of Nicaragua has appealed to the governments and peoples of the world, to the United Nations, to the Non-Aligned Movement, to the Contadora Group of countries, and to the people of the United States to demand that the Reagan administration immediately cease all militarist and adventurist actions in Central America, particularly against Nicaragua and to make moves towards a peaceful settlement of the problems in the region.

The appeal, which was broadcast on radio and television by Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Front and Coordinator of the Ruling Council of the Government, stresses that the American Government is engaged in an unbridled campaign of slander against the Sandinista Revolution. It crudely interferes into the republic's internal affairs and attempts to exert pressure on those nations and governments who favour co-operation with Nicaragua.

The appeal points out that the Nicaraguan Government is calling on the governments of the world to give the people of Nicaragua specific assistance to protect it against the terrorism of the United States' Government.

Nicaragua will continue its efforts to consolidate democracy and the revolutionary process in the country. However, the aggressors must know that our desire for peace is as great as our resolve to maintain the independence of our country and the gains of the revolution.

## FEDERATION OF AMERICAN SCIENTISTS' REPORT

Washington. The accusations levelled by Washington against the Soviet Union of the alleged violation of Soviet-American agreements on arms control are dubious and unconvincing. This admission is contained in a report released here by the authoritative Federation of American Scientists.

What is more, the authors of the report name the American administration as the main violator of these agreements. It is remarkable that two out of the three agreements in question (the SALT-2 Treaty, and the

abrogation of existing Soviet-American agreements in this area. One of these is the 1972 "Anti-Ballistic Missile" system. The Reagan administration has embarked on a course aimed at undermining this important document. Having set up powerful radar stations on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts and in the south to provide radar support for the anti-missile defence of United States territory, the White House now intends to establish a large-scale anti-missile system with elements of space weaponry.

The Academy of Sciences collaborates with over a hundred nations.

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## TRULY FREE ELECTIONS FOR THE FIRST TIME

Managua. The State Council of Nicaragua has passed an election law in accordance with which on November 4 this year the Nicaraguans will elect for a six-year term the president, vice-president and the national assembly of the republic. The law on elections gives the right to vote to citizens who have reached the age of 16, including servicemen in the Sandinista People's Army.

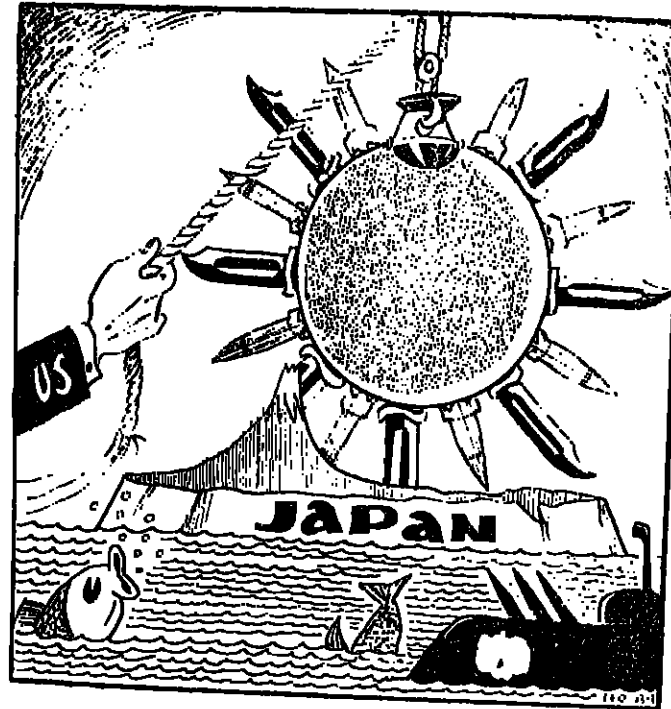
The adoption of the law by the State Council is an indication of the unshakable resolve of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and the entire people to hold, for the first time in the history of the country, genuinely free elections.

Despite a sharp increase in the aggressive actions on the part of the USA and the counter-revolution it supports, the Reagan administration resorts to rabid terror in an attempt to foil the electoral process in Nicaragua. But, as the Front and the Government of National Reconstruction have repeatedly stressed, whatever manoeuvres American imperialism resorts to it will not be able to deter the strengthening of the revolution and the development of a truly popular democracy in Nicaragua.

## King Hussain blames USA for Israeli occupation

Amman. King Hussain of Jordan has said that the occupation of Arab territories by Israel has been made possible by continued American military, economic and political support. In an interview to "The New York Times" he said that the American backing for Tel Aviv in effect promotes Israel's colonization of the occupied lands. He said that the United States has shown that it simply doesn't care about honouring its promises. We have not detected any American ability to support in deed, the commitments given, he noted. The United States has lost all vestiges of credibility as a mediator in a Middle East settlement. It is quite obvious that we cannot have anything to do with the United States which acts as an Israeli ally. The Jordanian monarch pointed out that the US administration is invariably guided by its short-term interests, especially in presidential election years.

Regarding the situation in the Israeli-held Arab lands, King Hussain pointed to an intensification in the construction of new Israeli settlements. He quoted information about the plans devised by Tel Aviv for the forcible removal of the indigenous Arab population from these lands in preparation for their final expulsion to neighbouring Arab states. The Israelis deny those Palestinians living under occupation even the most elementary human rights, the King declared. They also intend to spread the Israeli legislation to all the captured lands. It is clear that in such a situation the Arab countries cannot enter into negotiations with Israel, he stressed.



The Sun in Japan as seen by Washington...

Drawing by Yu. Ivanov

## Scientists' great responsibility

Prague. We must liberate science from the burden of military research and development and instead channel its gains into the service of peace, stresses a statement by the committee for disarmament of the World Federation of Scientific Workers, who recently held a meeting in Prague. The danger of nuclear war, the document notes, has markedly increased with the start of the deployment in Western Europe of American cruise and Pershing-2 missiles. It is aggravated by the US decision to

start the implementation of a large programme of militarization of space. In such a situation the organizations of scientists in all countries — members of the Federation — must concentrate their efforts on strengthening peace and easing the existing contradictions. They must understand the danger of plans to militarize space and they should work so that scientific and technical potential is used for solving mankind's vital problems rather than bolstering the arms race.

## LABOUR MPs OPPOSE AMERICAN NUCLEAR BASES

London. An appeal for removal of all the American nuclear bases in Britain which has been made by a group of left-wing Labour MPs. In a pamphlet they have published on parliamentary democracy and the Labour movement, they point with emphasis to the fact that Britain's membership in NATO and the EEC, determine the authority of British Parliament, and the presence of American weapons in Britain serves means to bring pressure on British policies. The pamphlet also makes an appeal for the elimination of all American nuclear bases in Britain, a prospect of which gives the Labour Party a chance to nuclear war from British

## DETENTE IS IRREVERSIBLE

(Continued from page 1) the time has come for the time public to vigorously force the process of detente in Helsinki. The Federation stresses the significance of the statement by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko to the effect that the roots of detente are in the minds of men. Over past years it has made gains in economic, cultural cooperation with the West. The subject of detente will be central to the Birmingham meeting.

## Meeting between ministers of Northern Europe

Copenhagen. Serious work over the growth of tension in the world was expressed by the foreign ministers of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Iceland and Finland at a meeting here on March 13-14.

At a press conference after the meeting, the Danish minister stressed that the northern countries want to actively stabilize the international situation and are prepared to negotiate the resumption of dialogue between East and West.

The northern countries attach special importance to deepening the process of detente in which all states are interested. They consider it extremely important that the disarmament talks be resumed on a constructive basis. The states of Northern Europe, it was stressed at the meeting, should increase their efforts to move forward the process of detente and to help promote the success of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

## Attempt on the life of Sinn Fein leader

London. In a central London street, a group of persons who later claimed to belong to the Ulster Freedom-Fighters organization, took several shots at a car carrying the Chairman of the Provisional Sinn Fein, Gerry Adams, and his wife. They were seriously injured. The attacks have been denounced by the Irish Republic. It is believed in Belfast that the Ulster Freedom-Fighters is a front for the banned paramilitary Ulster Defence Association widely known for its acts of terrorism against the Irish Catholics and Republicans.

## RESPONSE

## OLD AND NEW

"Resistance was crushed and order restored to the country". This was part of General Ruler's report to President Theodore Roosevelt, sent from Managua on November 4, 1912. The American marines landed in the Nicaraguan capital supported by gunfire from a flotilla of eight ships. A classical operation from the history of imperialist diplomacy. These days both the gunboats and the modern policy of the United States persist.

The Somozista gunboats use US arms to fire on oil tanks in Nicaraguan ports. Just as before, the US policy "strikes" the entire region. It was stressed recently in "The Washington Post" by Senator Edward Kennedy that the US administration supports only in words the steps aimed at a political settlement of the Central American problem, in deeds it makes use of military force.

Just as before, the two sides are diametrically opposite. One side defends its freedom and independence, the other continues to consider Central America as its "backyard".

But many things have changed in the world. General Butler's landing left America isolated. Europe, indifferent, Asia has made gains in economic, cultural cooperation with the West. The present aggression against Nicaragua and the occupation of its territory raise indignation in the world. No one wants to see the next victim of the heirs of "gunboat policy".

Vladimir BRODETSKY



Hundreds of women have staged a protest demonstration in the centre of the Cuban capital. They demanded an end to reprisals, the resignation of Pinochet and the democratization of the country. The police used water cannon and baton charges to disperse the demonstrators. More than a hundred arrests were made. In the photo: the arrest of women demonstrators.

Photo UPI-TASS

## Grenada: aftermath of U.S. intervention

New York. Trampling underfoot the sovereignty and independence of Grenada, the American aggressors have done enormous economic damage to this small insular state. This can be seen even from the play-by-play information published by the puppet Grenadian authorities.

According to reports from St. Georges, several hundred Grenadian citizens have started legal proceedings against the US administration claiming damages to the tune of 100 million dollars. They demand compensation for the material damage done during the armed intervention by the United States last October.

Washington is clearly not going to satisfy these legitimate demands, agreeing to pay a pal-

try sum of forty thousand dollars. According to the Reagan administration, this is the cost of Grenadian sovereignty, and of the sorrow, death and destruction which that country's people suffered at the hands of the American invaders.

The responsibility for abuses of power, reprisals, violations of human rights, and sabotage of the national economy is borne by the United States which engineered the criminal intervention against this insular state, says a statement released in Georgetown by the People's Progressive Party of Guyana. The sum of the criminal action by the American imperialists and their puppets is to turn the island into a bulwark of American military and political influence in the Caribbean, the statement stresses.

## ARMSCOR DIRECTOR COMES CLEAN

London. The active cooperation in the economic and military spheres which the United States and other Western countries have been maintaining with the regime in Pretoria means, he added, among such "clients", the newspaper mentions the Chilean junta. According to press reports, the United States, Israel and other countries also buy South African guns.

In violation of the UN Security Council embargo, the United States and its NATO allies continue to supply South Africa with military technologies, seeking to consolidate it as their bulwark in Africa.

Aided and abetted by the West, the apartheid authorities are speeding up work on the creation of their own nuclear arsenal and are designing chemical and biological weapons of mass destruction.

Kahat. A spokesman for the IRA Foreign Ministry stated that in recent times, the leaders of the American administration have fully confirmed their intention to continue to give material support to the counter-revolutionary gangs carrying out subversive activities against the people's democratic system in Afghanistan. The statements of newly placed leaders in the United States clearly testify that the USA not only has no desire to reach a political settlement regarding Afghanistan, but that they are also trying to prevent such a settlement by strengthening the undeclared war against the Afghan people.

The statement stresses that the actions by the Reagan administration are part and parcel of the aggressive and expansionist course taken by the United States and aimed at strengthening international tension in the hope of establishing American domination in most parts of the world.

## Madrid dissatisfied

Madrid, Spain is not satisfied with the explanation from Paris about French naval ships firing at two Spanish trawlers, Spanish Foreign Minister, Fernando Morán, told the Congress of deputies. In the incident nine Spanish sailors were injured and considerable damage was done to the trawlers.

According to the Minister, Madrid would press for compensation and a "fully satisfactory" explanation, otherwise the Spanish Government would appeal to the international court. Admitting that the trawlers were fishing in the French economic zone without the appropriate Common Market licences, Morán however emphasized that France's action "did not correspond to the nature of the violation".

## Ethiopian Minister denies Western rumours

Addis Ababa. The Ethiopian Foreign Minister, Goshu Wolde has strongly denied allegations by the Western propaganda about the expulsion of two Soviet diplomats from Ethiopia. The aim of such rumours spread by Western media is to distort and to cast a shadow on the excellent relations between the peoples of Ethiopia and the Soviet Union, the Minister pointed out. In all probability, this provocative invention has been circulated in order to distract public attention from the actual expulsion of five American spies from Ethiopia, he noted.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### NEIGHBOURS SHOULD COOPERATE

Commenting in PRAVDA on the 60th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Sweden, Yu. Kuznetsov points out: Sweden's constructive approach to the acute problems of today, as well as its government's foreign policy — the refusal to join alliances and its consistent neutrality — meet with respect and recognition in this country. Both sides favour continued bilateral cooperation, including the trade and economic area.

Undoubtedly, such cooperation which advances the interests of both nations is quite a feasible proposition. Regrettably, the paper emphasizes, both these relations of cooperation and good-neighbourliness have been going against the grain of those on the Swedish right, particularly in some NATO countries, primarily the USA. They are making the most of any, even the most preposterous and clearly invented pretext, such as "deliberate penetration" by Soviet submarines into Swedish territorial waters in order to incite hostility towards the USSR among Swedes and to smear its policy on peace, the paper points out. But it will not be these right-wingers who will determine the course of Soviet-Swedish relations.

### EARTH IS OUR COMMON HOME

In KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, the need of and possibilities for Soviet-American cooperation is the subject of an article by USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut, Alexei Leonov, who notes that the joint Soviet-American "Soyuz-Apollo" flight was a brilliant example of mutual understanding and cooperation between the two countries. For four years, thousands of Soviet and American specialists have been working together as part of the programme for preparing the joint flight. We spoke different languages, we used different technology, and had different ideas about how to solve this or that problem, yet we found a common solution. Spaceships were built which successfully linked up in space. Our American friends and ourselves lived in the joyous hope that the joint flight would open up new opportunities for space to be used for the benefit of all mankind. We were unanimous in our view that the Earth is our common home, and that, as Thomas P. Stafford, Flight Commander of the Apollo spaceship used to say, we must do all we can to preserve the multicoloured planet Earth with its fragile environment and its unique life, with all its beauty and its peculiarities.

### HAS LEBANON BEEN DESTROYED? NO, BUT CAMP DAVID HAS

The abrogation of the oppressive and evidently illegal Lebanese-Israeli-American May 17 agreement of 1983 is an outstanding event of sorts, writes Igor Belyaev in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. In effect, the Arab country, which has been subjected to Israeli-American aggression, has for the first time rejected the "peace" imposed on it.

The flight of the American marines from Beirut was followed by defeat in the region, which will certainly affect the election campaign in the United States itself. The small Arab country of Lebanon and its national patriotic forces have been able to defend themselves. I am convinced that the repercussions of what has happened will be enormous, and not only in the Middle East. These reverberations will certainly be unfavourable for the United States and Israel, but will favour those who are fighting for freedom and independence.

### BONN COALITION A YEAR LATER

A. Grigoryants comments in IZVESTIA on the results of the year long activities of the present coalition in Bonn. He writes: It is one to believe members of the ruling coalition one would think there is now some "movement" and that the long-awaited "turning point" has come.

Meanwhile the real situation is not as bright as it's being painted. The recently passed 1984 budget well illustrates the trends in its policy. It is a budget of social disbalance, a budget for further boosting the power of the Bundeswehr. Differences are still rife within the ruling bloc — true, not about the direction of movement but on the role and methods of executing the "reversal". A differing approach by the two bourgeois factions as to how to turn that "reversal" to the right has caused the strife between the CDU and CSU, between the latter and the FDP, and personally between Kohl and Genscher, on the one hand, and Strauss, on the other. The trend is evident; the less successful the policy of the Bonn cabinet the stronger the desire of "big business" to bring their "strong man" Strauss to power, the paper points out.

## Soviet-Indian space flight: countdown approaches

(Continued from page 1)

people, both professionally and as human beings. And they have fitted in very easily to our space collective. What souvenirs will you be taking into orbit? — pressmen asked the Indian cosmonauts. Portraits of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi and other state figures of India, soil from our sacred land, the Indian flag, and pennants of the various research organizations which prepared the experiments and equipment for us, said Rakesh Sharma.

Why does India need to go into space? This unexpected question put by one journalist produced a detailed answer from the Indian cosmonauts. The experiments which we are to carry out with our Soviet colleagues relate to three fields — medicine, metallurgy and assessment of the natural resources of India. The data obtained will be used to benefit the Indian people. A time will come when India herself will send Sputniks and spaceships into orbit, and this will be of tremendous help to the economic development of our country. The flight will mark a new stage in Indian life. Today we are finishing our training, and the joint Soviet-Indian flight will soon take place. It will show the entire world how strong is the friendship between our peoples and nations.

## VIEWPOINT

## Indian Ocean: Peace zone or 'American lake'?

Unfortunately, in international practice it happens sometimes that the solution of vital problems concerning the future of many peoples is being postponed year after year. The question of the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean is, perhaps, the most convincing proof.

Late in 1971, on the initiative of a group of non-aligned countries, the UN General Assembly adopted a "Declaration on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace".

To bring about this idea an Ad Hoc UN Committee on the Indian Ocean was set up in 1972. It was entrusted with the task of preparing and holding an international conference on this question. But 12 years have already passed and no progress has been achieved thus far. Moreover, tension in the Indian Ocean zone has considerably increased.

To discover the reason, it would be logical to analyze the US policy in that area. Washington has long since proclaimed the Indian Ocean, especially the Persian Gulf, "a sphere of its vital interests". American monopolies are reluctant to give up exploiting the natural resources of that region for its vast markets. The US ruling circles would like to do away with national liberation movements in the region and

turn the Indian Ocean into an "American lake" and its nuclear-strategic base.

Under the Reagan administration a considerable part of the Indian Ocean, including South and South-West Asia and the Middle East, has been proclaimed the "third strategic zone". To conduct hostilities in that zone Concom — US military command — was set up in January 1983.

Concom concerns itself mainly with the use of force — the permanent military presence of American troops and the expansion of military bases and strongpoints. Actually, a springboard of US forward-based force has already been set up in the area. It includes about 30 bases and US strongpoints from the east coast of Africa to Australia, with about 140,000 American GIs stationed on them. It includes a fleet of 60 US warships, two aircraft-carriers among them. To escalate its presence in the Indian Ocean, the USA allocated 38,000 million dollars in 1981-1983 alone.

In the Indian Ocean apart from US warships there are also dozens of ships belonging to other NATO countries, such as the Federal Republic of Germany, Britain and France.

Thus, the idea of establishing a peace zone runs counter to the plans of US imperialism

Yevgeny RUMYANTSEV



Raisakra, President of Madagascar, as well as at a recent meeting of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee. During his visit to India, Marshal of the USSR Defence Minister, pointed out the dangerous nature of US militarist activity in the Indian Ocean.

Besides, numerous Soviet initiatives serve this purpose. The Soviet Union is prepared to re-examine its policy at the UN Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, which is devoted to the reduction of military activity in the Indian Ocean, unilaterally broken off by the United States. It also suggested that the coastal states should not send the major naval units to that area and should not conduct war games or set up new military bases in the region.

Other Soviet initiatives are of principled importance as well, for example, the readiness to commit itself not to deploy nuclear weapons in the Indian Ocean and not to use them against those countries in the region, which refuse to buy and deploy them on their territory. The Soviet Union suggested that the sphere of activity of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization should not be spread to other continents, Asia included.

The non-aligned summit in New Delhi, which discussed the question of turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, approved the Soviet initiatives.

Now that the regular UN Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean is in session, the question may well arise: will the USA resort once again to blackmail and sabotage? It is quite possible that American diplomacy will make new attempts to torpedo the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. An analysis of the US policy shows that it is interested, above all, in preserving and increasing its military presence in the region.



## HOME NEWS

### IT IS NEVER TOO EARLY...

A four-year-old concentrates carefully as he draws on an antique vase, while around him other children his age are engaged at similar occupations.

Engrossed in their work, the young artists remain happily ignorant of laws of art, styles and schools, yet gradually and unobtrusively they are being introduced to all these things.

Our photo story this week-end is about the children's art studio attached to the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, in Moscow. It has been set up for the very young, who while incapable of sitting through a lecture on art, are nevertheless fully able to take it in. It is not so much drawing, as the ability to line art that is taught at the studio. The studies are conducted in an unusual manner. Before sitting down at their easels, the children walk through the galleries. Though they may not be able to properly appreciate the works of Raphael and Rembrandt they are nevertheless inspired by the solemn atmosphere that pervades the museum. And back in the studio, they set to work to give expression to their feelings. Nina Kolman, studio director and a talented teacher, tactfully and gently "directs" their newfound enthusiasm. She believes that a child should arrive at an understanding of the laws of the line arts on his own, with no prodding and without having them thrust upon him. Occasional help is all that is required. Later on some studio students enter the Museum's art school.



Nina Kolman and her students.

### FLOATING REPAIR DOCK CROSSES OCEAN

A two-storey floating repair dock has been successfully delivered from the Black Sea to the Far Eastern port of Nakhodka in a complex towing operation.

Soviet seamen are experienced in towing floating docks, cranes and other structures. In this case, they had to take on board a floating structure weighing 1,370 tonnes, half the size of a football field.

During the journey which took slightly under a month and a half, the ship skirted the Atlantic and crossed the Indian and Pacific oceans. For two days it was battered by a Force Ten storm in the East China Sea. The

floating dock will act as a repair shop for tankers belonging to the Maritime Area Steamship Company.

### PRODUCTION AT VOSTOCHNY MINE SURPASSES EXPECTATION

The Vostochny opencast mine in the north-west of Kazakhstan is already producing coal even though the powerful coal seams have yet to be reached. One hundred thousand tonnes of coal, not envisaged by the plan for the present year, have already been mined.

The draft plans for the construction of this giant opencast mine, with a capacity of thirty million tonnes of coal a year, did not provide for the extrac-

tion of minor embeddings of coal in empty rock. It was believed that their extraction would slow down stripping operations and require periodic resetting of transport operations. The Ekibastuzskhkhleiroi Administration has estimated that extracting coal from the dumped rock could be made equally labour-intensive without increasing the number of workers and thanks to the fact that every miner possesses a combination of skills an additional (fully mechanized) shift of coal left in the rock during stripping operations is now being extracted.

This type of organization will make it possible to extract at least one million tonnes of embedded coal from the mine before the end of 1984, the same amount as can be expected from a powerful mine. Early next year, it is intended to commence the first phase of the opencast mine with a planned capacity of 15 million tonnes of coal a year.

### ACROSS RIVERS AND SNOWDRIFTS

A new all-purpose vehicle "testing" on an original monoski can cross streams and negotiate snowdrifts, dense thickets of bushes or sludge without any difficulty. Travelling across country or over snow it moves at 60 kph and over water at only slightly less than that speed, as was shown in recent tests at the Chkalov aviation plant in Novosibirsk.

The vehicle designed by local electric engineering institute will be handy in the construction and maintenance of pipelines and prospecting. It will also be useful for fur-trappers and deer herders.

Other models are being designed, for instance, a platform, intended for carrying equipment and machinery laying pipelines.

### Round the Soviet Union

SCIENTISTS FROM THE RAINE SUGGEST USING HEAT OF THE OCEAN TO PRODUCE ELECTRICITY. They built and tested an experimental model of a hydrothermal bino which can serve as a prototype for the energy plant of an oceanic power station of the future.

THE NUMBER OF STATE DEER IN THIS COUNTRY HAS INCREASED. PROTECTION MEASURES TO EFFORTS TO COMPEL THEM TO LIVE IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY, present, there are at least a thousand head of deer in the Maritime Territory alone. The first deer census in the territory has shown that in some parts the area their number is rising above optimum. Therefore, the deer are also being resettled beyond the borders of the Territory.

THE FINISHING TOUCHES ARE BEING PUT TO SOME ON A NEW BRANCH OF KENT, UNDERGROUND, major Central Asian city of Uzbekistan, lies in a seismic zone, and therefore metro builders are using structures. Existing underground lines in the city have withstood strong earthquakes. Tashkent's experience in building is being used in the stage in India.

## HOME NEWS

### Places to visit

### TSAR-CANNON

There are always tourists crowding round the famous Tsar-Cannon in the Kremlin in Moscow. Though this miracle of foundry art was cast in the 16th century it has never fired a single shot.

The cannon is five metres, 34 centimetres long, and its barrel weighs nearly forty tonnes.

Historical cannons made by Russian gunsmiths and hundreds more captured from Napoleon's army are on display not far away. They are ranged along the walls of the Arsenal founded by Peter the Great in 1702.



### Science and technology

### A THERMOMETER FOR THE OCEAN

The Scroglavka quays, outside Petyavlovsk, on Kamchatka, seven years ago had farewell for the first time to the "Vulkanolog" research ship which is registered with the Institute of Volcanology of the Far Eastern Scientific Centre of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Soon this ship, the only one specializing in the study of underwater volcanoes, is to leave Kamchatka again. The 20th jubilee expedition was the subject of an interview given by Viktor Sugrovov, deputy director of the Institute of Volcanology.

The voyage is rather long, as the ship is to cross the ocean eastwards not calling at any ports. Mexico will actually be the first call, where we will be joined by a group of Mexican scientists. We will carry out general studies along the Central American trough. The main objective is to learn more about the heat flow from the inside of our planet characteristic of this region.

The expedition will last four months, to become one of the longest expeditions ever attempted by the "Vulkanolog".

### SHIP FROM THE 11th CENTURY

Radiocarbon dating has now provided the answer as to the exact age of a ship found forty

old years ago by archaeologists excavating in the Latvian capital of Riga. The ship was built in the 11th century. This was discovered from the age of the ship's lining and its timber frame. The study of the long provided archaeologists with a surprise as it turned out to be 1,300 years older than the other parts of the vessel.

Scientists believe that the ancient shipbuilders constructed the ship from oakwood which for centuries had laid at the bottom of a river. This long immersion in water gave it timber unusual strength.

At present the timbers of the ship can be seen at the Museum of History of Riga and Maritime Navigation. Although most of the timbers are ruined, scientists made drawings of the ship from old photographs made at the archaeological site and from the remnants of the rigging. They will need these in order to make a model of the unique find.

My sleigher was a versatile scientist and scholar with a broad range of interests, recalls Volobuev. Having taught himself Sanskrit, he spent many years translating the "Mahabharata". And I was infected by his enthusiasm.

### A MAN OF MANY PARTS

The fourth volume fresh from the publishers of the ancient Indian epic, "Mahabharata", lies on the desk of the Turkmenian surgeon, Yuri Volobuev. His name is mentioned twice in the book—as editor and as author of the illustrations.

It is to his sleigher, Academician B. Smirnov, the founder of neurology and neurosurgery in the republic, and a member of the Turkmenian Academy of Sciences, that Volobuev owes his love for ancient Indian culture and his choice of profession.

While continuing his surgical practice, Volobuev, who is now Turkmenia's chief neurosurgeon, also became an orientalist. He has gone through piles and piles of scholarly papers, helped to write a major introduction to each of the poems in the epic, as well as with the commentaries and explanatory vocabulary. When Smirnov died, Volobuev saw it as his duty to continue his work and to prepare the unfinished translation of the next book of the Indian epic for publication.

The edition of the epic, which in everyone's view could only have been done by a whole team of researchers, was published in 1955-1963 and sold out at once. It has more than three hundred illustrations and types done by Volobuev, who is also a very fine artist.

### SUPREME AWARD GOES TO SOVIET FILM

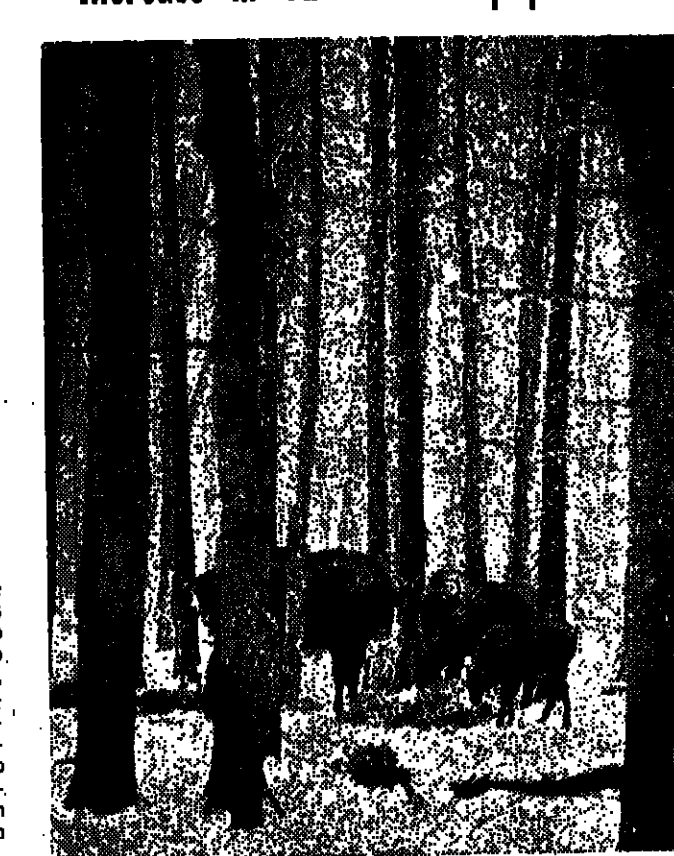
The culmination of the 13th International Festival of Films on Science and Technology, held in the Yugoslav capital of Belgrade, came with the presentation of the festival's chief award, the Nikola Tesla prize, to the Soviet film, "Never Say Never". There were 105 entries from 19 countries at this well-known review of scientific cinema which this year is celebrating its 25th anniversary. The gold medal in the category of popular science went to the Soviet film, "Eye Surgery".

Other Soviet scientific and technical films, which were widely represented at the Festival, won honorary diplomas, and other special prizes.

### TO ASSIST THE GEOPHYSICISTS

Specialists from the Leshov Physical Institute at the USSR Academy of Sciences and from the Central Aerological Observatory have created an original piece of equipment which will assist in the prospecting of oil fields, forecast earthquakes and solve various problems in geophysics. It is a course gas analyzer designed on the basis of diode lasers. The design includes a number of developments recently made by scientists and designers in this city.

### Increase in our auroch population



Game wardens at the Byelovezhskaya nature reserve have recently noted with joy that the number of aurochs in their charge has reached two hundred. It took a lot of effort, skill and patience to build up this herd of free-ranging aurochs.

This year has brought a record of sorts, as 25 female aurochs have produced offspring. Today, the calves enjoy themselves in the clearing together with the grown-up animals. Photo by B. Kobayak (TASS) in the photo: a family of aurochs.

## VIEWPOINT

### Prospects for the power industry

Pyotr NEPROZHNY, Minister of the Power Industry and Electrification of the USSR

In 1983, the third year of the 11th five-year plan period due to end in 1985, the USSR produced over 1,400,000 million kilowatt-hours of electricity. This is 40 per cent more than the world produced in 1980.

In three years, the country's power capacity went up by approximately 30 per cent. High-capacity power units went into operation at the Sayano-Shushenskaya hydro, the Surgut heat and power station, and at the atomic stations in Chernobyl and Kursk. A 1,500 megawatt unit is soon to be launched at the atomic station in Igarka, Lithuania.

The country's present-day energy requirement is virtually being met in full. However, the number of energy users continues to grow in the USSR, as new electrically driven means of automation and mechanization appear in industry and new electric processes are introduced. To meet the increasing energy demand, therefore, the power industry has to grow at even higher rates.

As is the case with our other industries, the power industry makes use of all the latest achievements of science and technology. The main trend here is the development of alternative energy sources. The world's first magnetohydrodynamic, or MHD, generator has been undergoing prolonged tests in an industrial environment, at one of Moscow's stations. Though it only has a capacity of 20 megawatts, a 500 megawatt facility is in process of being built in Ryazan. Working in tandem with a conventional heat and power installation it will produce some 2,500 million kilowatt-hours of energy at a cost 25 per cent cheaper than the average.

Cryoelectronics and superconductivity hold out a lot of promise for the power industry. A cryogenerator with windings cooled down to almost absolute zero is being tested in Leningrad. It, too, only has a capacity of 20 megawatts, but a 300 megawatt unit is in the pipeline and there is nothing to stop many-thousand megawatt units being built of the same size as the present-day thousand megawatt installations.

We hope to make use of renewable energy sources on a significantly larger scale. These include hydraulic, solar, wind and geothermal energy. 10 megawatt geothermal stations in Dagestan and the Stavropol Territory will be supplemented by a 200 megawatt geothermal station in Kamchatka. In the Crimea and Turkmenia we will build pilot solar stations. Work is in hand on a more advanced series of wind-driven generators ranging from 60 to a thousand kilowatts which will be in great demand over the country. A 400 kilowatt tidal station is in operation in Kislaya Guba, and survey studies are in progress for four more such stations, to be built on the White and Okhotsk seas.

Thermoelectric station promises to be the optimal energy source in so far as concerns the future, yet this present-day scientists all over the world recognize the Soviet Tokamak-10 installation to be the best approach to the problem.

### FROM the SOVIET PRESS

#### AEROFLOT IN 1983

The changes that have taken place in civil aviation during the last year are the subject of an article in *IZVESTIA* by the USSR Minister of Civil Aviation, Boris Bugayev.

He writes that in 1983 more than 100 million passengers were carried by the airline plus 3 million tonnes of cargo and mail requiring urgent delivery. 105 million hectares of farmland and forest were sprayed from the air.

More than one hundred operations contributing to the national economy are now performed by planes and helicopters. Airmen played no small part in the construction of the powerful gas pipelines, including the Urengi-Panary-Uzhgorod main line. The Minister made special mention of aviation's role in the health service in situations when a plane is the only way of reaching those in need of urgent medical aid. During 1983 there were 70 thousand medical flights and over 270 thousand patients or doctors were carried.

Aeroflot planes, which now fly to 95 foreign countries, are, well known abroad. Four new air routes were opened last year: Tbilisi-Dresden, Tashkent-Berlin, Moscow-Osaka-Buenos Aires. Flights were resumed to Tbilisi, Baghdad and Aleppo. Aeroflot's international links continue to develop. New intergovernmental agreements were concluded with the Republic of Maldives, Kenya, Togo and Upper Volta. Such agreements now exist with 102 countries.

#### HEALTH ON THE BALANCE OF ECOLOGY

Human health and the environment are most intimately interrelated, and we must do all we can to prevent any adverse human impact on the environment, writes Academician Gennady Sidorenko of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, in the "Nature and People" column of *SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA*.

Determining the solving of this problem, the scientist, believes, is a well-balanced slant of industries, the development of low-waste technology, zero-damage systems, closed-circuit processes and ecologically safe means of transport and purification systems.

In this country, we proceed from critical levels of physical, chemical, biological and other types of impact on the environment. These levels are chosen so as to produce no effect on people or future generations. The scope and thoroughness of such a system of levels is unprecedented in the world.

It also helps assess environmental protection measures undertaken in industry, transport and at power plants. For example, the evaluation of reconstructed or new purification facilities is based on chemical critical levels. These levels are also used by designers, town planners and architects.

#### HYDROGEN, THE FUEL FOR THE FUTURE

Soviet and foreign literature often cites many scientists predicting ecological, climatic or energy crises. They maintain that the source of all calamities is the depletion of coal, petroleum and natural gas. However, D.S. (Chemistry). He writes, as follows, in *TRUD*: Hydrogen is the ideal fuel for the future. Its combustion provides eight times more energy than the same amount of petrol. In addition, the product of such combustion is harmless water, it doesn't pollute the atmosphere. Consequently, there will be no ecological or climatic crises.

The source of hydrogen is limitless — water from the oceans and seas. Moreover, hydrogen, after reaction with the atmospheric oxygen and yielding its self-replenishable and eventually, eternal.

Hydrogen-based energy production involving photodecomposition of water, given 28 per cent efficiency of solar energy conversion will "yield" 50 megawatts of energy per square kilometre of water. This "yield"

is enough to double the whole country's energy by employing a water field of about 70-75 thousand square.

Scientists believe that the depletion of natural fuel will usher in the nuclear-electrochemical era. Gas nuclear plants situated along the coastline will produce energy which will be used to break down water into hydrogen and oxygen. Hydrogen will then be pumped to the users to replace gas and petroleum. The use, which is not entirely impossible, electricity. The available estimates show that to pump hydrogen at a distance of 500-600 kilometres is 10 times less expensive than to feed electricity using a power transmission line.

#### DEVELOPING THE FAR EAST

Coal, oil, non-ferrous and precious metals, the "green gold" of the taiga, fish, fur... These are among the rich natural resources found in the Far East, says A. B. banko, Minister of Construction for the Far East and Trans-Baikal Area, in *SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA*.

But gale-force winds, severe frosts, permafrost, lack of roads, sparse population... are the other characteristics of the region.

Construction, and therefore the practical development of wealth in this land is considerably more difficult than, say, in the central part of the country.

Trans-Baikal Area and the Far East have, nevertheless, long since attracted the attention of developers. The breathtaking scale and giant sweep of the construction work now underway have not previously been known. The region is being developed according to the long-term "Far East" programme to cover the period up to the year 2000. Two of the many projects involved are the Baikal-Amur Railway, and the South Yakutia territorial production complex.

During the last year alone 65 industrial projects and hundreds of apartment houses were built totalling 18 million square metres of housing. Dozens of new projects will be started in the Far East during the current year.



# ENTERTAINMENT

## Film festival to open in Tashkent

The opening ceremony of the 8th International Film Festival of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America will take place in the Uzbek capital of Tashkent on May 23 this year. Representatives of forty national film industries, including film makers from the People's Republic of China, have declared their desire to take part. The festival will be attended by representatives of film industries from the constituent republics of Central Asia, the Caucasus and from Kazakhstan. The sixtieth anniversary of the establishment of Uzbekistan will be celebrated during the festival by a showing of Uzbek films on the history and present-day life of the republic.

## OBRAZTSOV THEATRE TOURS JAPAN

The Obraztsov National Puppet Theatre has started its tour of Japan. This is the company's third tour of the country where they will spend two months and give nearly one hundred performances.

Included on their programme are a solo performance by Obraztsov and a parody for grown-ups called "The Unusual Concert". This very popular production has been given more than 6,000 performances. For the first time, Japanese audiences will see "The Mysterious Hippo", a colourful and merry fairy tale for tiny tots about a lion cub's search for a friend.

## VIENNA: EXHIBITION FROM LENINGRAD

An exhibition called "Petersburg - Petrograd - Leningrad Through the Eyes of Artists" has been opened at the museum of famous Theater an der Wien, in the Austrian capital. More than 60 water colours, drawings, etchings, and lithographs from the collection of the Russian Museum in Leningrad are on display. They provide visitors with a good idea of the history of the city and its architectural monuments, and of present-day life there. The exhibition is timed to coincide with a tour by the Leningrad Kirov ballet company and is part of a broad programme of cultural events held in Austria to mark the 60th anniversary since the establishment of Soviet-Austrian diplomatic relations.

An exhibition of works by the Soviet graphic artist, Nikolai Kupriyakov (1894-1933), has opened at the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow. More than 300 items drawn from museums and private collections are included in the show



Nikolai Kupriyakov. "The Ironing Woman". • "Laiba".

## PROFILES

# ALEXANDER ZHURBIN



The 38-year-old Soviet composer, Alexander Zhurbin writes music in all genres — from pop to symphony, his artistic interests being noteworthy for their great variety.

Q: Is this wide range of genres due to personal inclination or to the time in which we live?

A: To both. Our age demands experiment in art, the problem of synthesis becoming particularly important in music. Genres converge, various styles existing side by side, complementing or in contrast to one another.

Zhurbin graduated from the Gnessin Musical and Pedagogical Institute in Moscow and did a postgraduate course at the Leningrad Conservatoire. He composed symphonies, piano concertos, instrumental and vocal pieces, and operas, as well as writing music for ballets, theatre and films, and many songs. His work is known in this country and abroad, much of it having been performed in Italy, Belgium, Finland, Sweden and France.

Recognition came to Zhurbin in 1975 after the premiere of the first Soviet rock opera "Orfeo ed Euridice". The composer found a modern music language for it, ranging from stylization of

Gluck and Monteverdi to pop rhythms and jazz ballads. Synthesis has since become a distinctive feature of his work, being revealed, above all, in the dramatic genres of opera, musicals and ballet. Zhurbin looks on himself as a composer, writing predominantly for the stage.

Q: How do you conceive your compositions for the stage?

A: The theme is most often prompted by my literary memory, says the composer. That was how my musical "Playing the Prince and the Pauper" came into being after Mark Twain, and the opera "The Moon and a Detective" based on a book by the Soviet writer, V.I. Lipatov. Usually things that I read or see give birth to the first musical image, and then I "compose music" about man and his feelings.

I have conceived a major opera programme — incorporating twenty-five themes. I do not know if I will be able to realize all of them but some have already been written. For example, the opera "Impatience" after a story by Yuri Tikhonov about "Narodnaya Volya" (a revolutionary organization active in Russia in the late 19th century). This is the second part of my operatic trilogy devoted to the history of Russia (the first part will deal with the time of Paul I, and the third — with the collapse of tsarism and the triumph of the Revolution).

I recently composed "Florentina", an opera based on a story by Thomas Mann. The action takes place in Florence at the time of the Renaissance. The main conflict is between fanatical monks and humanists, and of course, there is a love intrigue. The musical structure here is quite complicated — combining elements of romanticism, the grotesque and modern rock rhythms. By the way, this opera has been commissioned by the West German firm of Der Velle.

Zhurbin's lively rock show "Twins From Thebes" can now be seen at Moscow's Theatre of the Young Spectator, while his elegant and witty musical comedy "Penelope" enjoys great success at the Operetta Theatre (it has also been staged in Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia). Recently the composer completed a romantic opera "The Robber Fracasse". He plans to write a musical comedy for children and an opera "Urtiel Acosta" but it is quite possible that he might start off by composing something completely different.

## A HOUSE IN MARSEILLES

Marseilles was the venue for the unveiling ceremony of a memorial plaque commemorating the outstanding Russian choreographer and teacher, Marius Petipa. The plaque was placed on a wall of the house in which he was born in 1818. Marius Petipa left France in 1847. The rest of his life he spent in Russia. Between 1869 and 1903 he was the chief choreographer for the Petersburg ballet company. In cooperation with the great Russian composers, he created outstanding samples of choreographic art.

## SHOW BIZ IN ITS INFANCY

"Music in the Garden" is the name of a new concert-play at the Leningrad Youth Theatre about the art of show business at the turn of the century. The company sing forgotten city romances, perform short scenes from the first silent movies, and dance to tunes which were popular in the past. The Imalovsky Garden where our Theatre is situated gave us the idea for the show, says E. Padve, the Theatre's chief art director. For it is here

In this garden that a famous variety hall was opened at the beginning of the century. The concerts were often attended by our famous poets — Blok, Mayakovsky and Akhmatova.

# WHAT'S ON?

March 17-19

## THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 17 (mat) — Double-bill: Chopin, "Chopiniana"; "Divertissement" (ballet); 18 (eve) — Verdi, "Il Trovatore" (opera); Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble performances: 18 (mat) — Karetnikov, "The Magic Jacket" (ballet); 19 — Caraf, "Nathalie" (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 17 — Bizet, "Carmen" (opera); 18 (mat) — Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera); 18 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 17 — Verdi, "La battaglia di Legnano" (opera); 18 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 18 (eve) — Puccini, "La Bohème" (opera); 19 — Shchedrin, "The Humpbacked Horse" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 17 (mat) — Pichkin, "Wedding With the General"; 17 (eve) — Crokoby, "Quadrille"; 18 (mat, aft) — Gladkov, "Khottabych"; 18 (eve) — Mi-

## USSR Symphony Orchestra off on European tour

The USSR State Symphony Orchestra has left on a tour of Europe.

The orchestra, which is led by Yevgeny Svetlanov, is to visit West Germany, Switzerland, Belgium and Austria. It will perform at concert halls in Prague, Munich, Stuttgart, Hamburg, Geneva, Zurich, Antwerp and Vienna, and will also give two concerts in Paris where it is to take part in a festival of Russian and Soviet music.

The Shchukin Dramatic Art School in Moscow is currently presenting diploma plays when cast of actors include four-year graduate students. The graduates have produced five plays which have been staged throughout the year. A short while ago, the students staged Richard Sheridan's "The School in Scandal" produced by Alexander Shtrivinski, actor and director at the Theatre of Satire. Two more plays are to be produced before July when the students will be assigned their new jobs in different parts of this country. During the remaining time the plays can be seen at the educational theatre at Vakhitangov Street.



A scene from "The School in Scandal". Photo by Alexander Tyagunov.

# BUSINESS

## Built on Soviet licence

By operating on the heat used to warm up coking coal, and by ruling out gas and dust blow-outs and water contamination with phenylic acid, coke dry quenching units, invented by Soviet experts save power at the same time as protecting the environment. Apart from the above mentioned advantages, coke obtained from the dry quenching unit has higher mechanical and physical properties.

Two such units each cooling more than one million tonnes of coke a year with inert gas, have already been built in Hamburg, the Federal Republic of Germany, on a licence bought by the Thyssen Engineering Company from the V/L Licensintorg.

## Contacts and contracts

Q Under the protocol signed in Moscow between the USSR and the Republic of Malta for the period between 1984 and 1986, the Soviet Union undertakes to supply Malta with oil and oil products, cement, cars, industrial equipment, and other goods. Maltese exports to the USSR will include ships and consumer items. Soviet ships are to be repaired at Maltese shipyards.

Q In the current year the USSR will receive from Finland a consignment of hydraulic cranes for enterprises in the timber industry as well as a gantry crane for loading and unloading containers with a load-carrying capacity of 30.5 tonnes. This is envisaged by contracts signed between V/O Mechimport and the Finnish firms of Fiskars and Kone.

Q The 15th meeting of the intergovernmental Soviet-Romanian commission on economic, scientific and technical cooperation which has been held in Moscow has examined a wide range of topics linked with the start that has been made in co-ordinating government plans for the development of the national economies of the two countries for the years between 1984-90. The procedure and terms for the preparation of long-term agreements on cooperation in some branches of the national economy have been established.

## FERRY SHIP FOR CASPIAN

Ullant, a shipbuilders yard in Pula, Yugoslavia, has launched its first forty ship meant for the Caspian Sea route. It is capable of carrying railway box-cars, automobiles and passengers. The construction of the "Sovietskiy Deghestan" ferry marked a new page in the history of Ullant which is a famous Yugoslavian shipbuilders. Shipbuilding is a promising area of cooperation between the two countries. Over two decades Yugoslavian shipbuilders have built dozens of tankers, cargo and passenger ships, tugs and motor-tugs dredges for the Soviet Union. In the current five-year period (1981-85) Yugoslavian shipbuilding facilities are working at full capacity mainly thanks to Soviet orders.

## Centrotex offers

Fabrica and ready-made clothes are exported to 120 countries by the Czechoslovak foreign trade association of Centrotex. Goods from clothes factories supplied by Centrotex are popular with Soviet buyers. Beginning in 1980, clothes-makers from this fraternal country have shipped a million men's suits to Soviet customers, plus millions of overcoats, raincoats, and women's dresses and suits. The annual export programme of Centrotex includes nearly a thousand models of men's and women's knitted wear and nearly 60 items of hosiery. Under a long-term trade agreement between the USSR and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, their exports to the USSR by the end of the present five-year plan period (1981-85) will double as compared with 1980.

## New city

The Soviet Union's biggest agroindustrial city is to be built in Estonia with the help of Czechoslovak specialists. An agreement to this effect has been signed by the Technopol foreign trade association.

The agricultural complex, to be named "Estonia", will produce and process farm products, and turn out ready-made foodstuffs. The complex incorporates not only farms and silo towers, elevators and milk factories, but also houses, roads, schools and shops.

## Increasing gas supplies

V/O Sojuzgazexport and the Nestle state joint-stock company have come to an agreement on the main conditions for increasing supplies of Soviet natural gas to Finland. It was pointed out that it would become a major factor in the promotion of Soviet exports and Soviet-Finnish goods turnover as a whole.

At the same time V/O Sojuzgazexport and Nestle signed an agreement on the basic conditions for additional deliveries of Soviet natural gas to Finland.

## THE INTERESTS ARE MUTUAL

A ceremonial gathering to mark the tenth anniversary of an agreement, signed in 1974 on the development of economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Council, has been held in Brussels. The speakers noted among other things that over the years since the agreement has been in effect, the volume of trade between Belgium and the USSR increased almost three times. A short while ago, the Belgian side stated it hopes to double its exports to the Soviet Union over the next three years. Trade and economic links between Belgium and the Soviet Union are advantageous for both sides, stressed M. Monfils, head of the Belgian Department for External Commerce. Their further development is in the interests of both states.

## Intourist news

## FOR YOUR HEALTH

Health tours, combining sightseeing with relaxation on the sea-shore backed up by medical treatment are comparatively recent addition to Intourist programmes. A big outpatient clinic catering for 500 patients per day has been functioning since 1983 at the Dagomys hotel complex. It is for Soviet and foreign tourists staying at the hotel on 8- and 7-day health-building tours, or on 14- and 24-day combined treatment and health tours. At the clinic tourists can take pearl, radon, sea-water, and naphthalene baths, as well as medicinal herb (daisy, sage and carnation) baths, etc. The wide variety of douches available at the hydrotherapy unit include showers involving Shor-cot, contrast, circular, ascending a rain-water, treatment. The clinic is equipped with an inhalation room where patients are given alkaline, sea-

water, and medicinal herb (sage, eucalyptus, oil with chlorbutan) inhalations. Regional massage involving the use of medicinal ailments, and point massage are available in the manual massage-room. Underwater massage is also provided. In the physiotherapy room patients receive the following forms of treatment: medicinal electrophoresis, galvanization, ultraviolet irradiation — general, regional, cavity, U.H.F. therapy — general and local, microwave therapy, d'Arsonval currents, inductothermy, franklinization, ultrasound. In addition, the outpatient clinic at the Dagomys complex has otolaryngology, eye, gynaecology, otiolaryngology, surgery, therapy and functional diagnosis departments as well as a clinical and biochemical laboratory. Boris ROGOZIN

## TO DAGOMYS

## Philately

## Anniversary of the Moscow Zoo



The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a series of 5 postage stamps depicting the inmates of the Moscow Zoo — monkeys, antelope, snow leopard, crowned crane and Ara parrot. The stamps are devoted to the 120th anniversary of the Moscow Zoo.